

The Yale Expositor.

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YALE, MICH

A report on the bubonic plague has been issued by the government of Bombay, which states that the observations of the medical staff go to show that 70 per cent of the seizures terminate fatally; also that bacteriology, so far, has not resulted in the discovery of any cure for the disease.

Photographic observations of the recent total eclipse of the sun will certainly prove far more satisfactory and valuable than any hitherto obtained. On no previous occasion has the scientific outfit for picture-making been anything like so complete, and the publication of prints from the negatives secured by the Smithsonian Institution with the aid of its gigantic camera, set up at Wadesboro, N. C., in the track of the moon's shadow, is awaited with eagerness by astronomers.

An official report from Rome shows us how the citizens of the various countries compare with each other in the matter of letter-writing. England leads the van, with fifty-nine missives per head per annum; Switzerland follows with forty-one. Then come Germany with thirty-three, Denmark with thirty-one, Austria with twenty-seven, Holland with twenty-three, Belgium with twenty-one, and France with nineteen.

Bishop Potter pays a high tribute to the character and qualities of the rank and file of our army in Manila. He says, in effect, that no one who has seen our soldiers in the Philippines, and has noted their splendid physique, their attention to duty, and the high average of intelligence existing among them, can fail to have an increased pride in our army and a profound faith in their capability to do whatever is required of them. He saw our soldiers in many places, under all varieties of circumstances, during his stay in Manila, but not one among them who reflected discredit upon himself or his country.

How is this for a bridal trip? asks the Washington Evening Star. A young couple went to Flagstaff, Ariz., bought a couple of big wagons and teams of mules, hired a couple of teamsters and a good cook and started south for Phoenix. The principal wagon was roofed with canvas and the trip is described as ideal. No flies or mosquitoes, good hunting, and the "light of love" combining with that from moon and stars. Upon arrival at Phoenix the wagons were sold at an advance, and the couple proceeded by rail to Los Angeles in search of new adventures. They may return via Japan and India.

Reports from the far northwest show that there may be some surprises in the clean-up in the various mining camps. The Klondike is sure to yield many more millions than last season, because of the labor saving machinery, such as devices for rapid thawing of the frozen earth and for bringing the earth to the surface. At Atlin, it is asserted on good authority, the bench claims will yield from \$1 to \$12 a cubic yard, and the Spruce Creek bench claims will produce \$18,000,000. Most of the owners of claims on Spruce and other creeks have put in hydraulic machinery and in this way they have worked a large amount of ground.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Japan to his cousin seems to have been a mixture of Japanese and European ceremonies. Thus, the bride and bridegroom were married in the ancient court dress, and afterwards donned western costume, and there was a wedding breakfast with wedding cake. The actual marriage ceremony in Japan is very simple. Its distinguishing feature is what is termed the Sen-san Ku-do—that is, literally, "three times, nine times," because both the bridegroom and the bride drink three times out of each of three wine-cups of different sizes, making nine times in all, or, rather, they do not drink, but only lift the cups to their lips. The "wine" is sake, a mild alcoholic liquor.

The British government appears to be responsible for the famine in India, or at least to have made the famine possible, through the very beneficence of its rule. Before the British occupation, incessant wars and terrible epidemics kept the country thinly populated, so that the natural products of the soil were usually sufficient to feed the inhabitants. But British rule has established peace and diminished the ravages of plague. The consequence has been such an increase of population that India is one of the most crowded countries in the world. The productivity of the soil has nearly reached its limit. Nevertheless, the British government is not to be blamed, unless we adopt the monstrous doctrine that wholesale massacre is a blessing.

Proposed acquisition of the fine steel floating dry dock now lying in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, will give the navy department an opportunity of settling definitely the point of interest to all navy people, the question of a repairing station outside the United States of a capacity equal to the needs of the service. It is not known where the government intends making the installation of this dock, but it is believed that it will be retained in its present position and repaired for actual employment with our fleet in Cuban waters.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Gold Standard to be Maintained in Its Integrity.

WORKINGMEN LOOKED AFTER.

Trusts, the Bad Kind, to be Restrained by Legislation—Pensions Should be Liberal and War Revenues Reduced—Cuba to be Made Free.

Following is the full text of the platform adopted by the Republicans in convention at Philadelphia, June 20, 1900:

"The Republicans of the United States through their chosen representatives met in national convention, looking back upon an unsung record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

"The expectation in which the American people turning from the Democratic party, entrusted power four years ago to a Republican chief magistrate and a Republican congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed.

"The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, proceeded to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value.

"The people by great majorities issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the Republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any government obligation. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and labor everywhere is profitably occupied.

"No single statement more strikingly tells the story of what Republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period of 107 years from 1790 to 1897, there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$283,028,297. There has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,483,537,091.

"And while the American people, sustained by the Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggrandizement furnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleet was in the field and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To 10,000,000 of the human race there was given a new birth of freedom, and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

"McKinley Indorsed.

"We indorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untired paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot, and the upright statesman, clear in vision, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

"In asking the American people to indorse this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles and no less in the general incompetency of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The principle essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity when Democratic success at the polls is announced halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

"Gold Standard Favored.

"We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the fifty-sixth congress by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency upon a gold basis has been secured.

"We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rate of interest, we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day. We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic president could

not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

"Against Trusts.

"We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

"We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, and always distinguished our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country.

"Enjoying the blessings of the American common schools, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

"In the further interest of American workers we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract labor and an effective system of labor insurance.

"We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade carrying fleets of the world.

"Pensions and Civil Service.

"The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal and should be liberally administered, and preferences should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

"We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

"It was the plain purpose of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of state governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be condemned.

"Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states.

"We favor the extension of the rural free delivery system wherever its extension may be justified.

"In furtherance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories.

"We favor home rule for the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

"To Reduce War Tariffs.

"The Dingley act amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000. So simple are the government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly funded 2 per cent bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

"We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China. In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.

"The American government must

protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

"We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the eastern and western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

"Foreign Affairs.

"President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is specially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

"We commend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy of the Monroe doctrine. The provisions of The Hague convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African Republic. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties to terminate the strife between them.

"Philippines and Cuba.

"In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and the senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the Western Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

"The Republican party upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people."

NEGRO FOLK LORE.

A home-made epitaph on a colored brother reads: "His soul wuz de acorn dat's gone 'um de hull; he fit a good fight, but his razor was dull!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Jedge, yo' honoh," protested Mr. Zeke Snowball, "deed I didn't stole dat chicken. No, suh, I don't deny takin' it—but I didn't steal it. I commandeered it, suh. Dat's whut." But Mr. Snowball's effort to introduce Boer sympathy into his defense was of no avail.—Baltimore American.

The Rev. Mr. Snowball was discoursing at great length upon the story of Jonah. "What was Jonah?" he asked. "Whu was he? He was er wahm er de dus, like all mankind." "Didn't make very good bait," interrupted Zeke Darkleigh, who was thinking of the good fishing he had missed by going to church.—Baltimore American.

Parson Johnson—Hyah—hyah, Brudder Cawth, what am yo' 'stordinary hurry—am dat fowl yo' hab undah yo' coht yo' own propahy? Mr. Carter—it am fow' de present, Pawson, but ef yo' delay me, sah, de fowl will shorly divert tuh de formah ownah, seh—he am comin' down de road wif a dawg an' a shawt gun, sah.—Ohio State Journal.

"Uncle Rastus," used to preach to the colored population, while his master preached to the white folk. "Rastus always took his text from his master's sermon. 'Massa,' said 'Rastus one Saturday, 'wat am de tex' for de mawnin'?" "My text," said his master, "will be, 'And the multitude went unto him with divers diseases.'" So the next day Uncle Rastus confronted his flock and said: "Ma breven, de tex' o' de sermon dis mawnin' am, 'An' de multitude—de multitude went unto him with dahves diseases.' An' Ah want to say right here dat de mumps, de mumps, may be cured by a pheelishun; and dere is de grip, wut may be cured by a pheelishun; and even the yellow fever maught be cured by the doctors, but them wut's got de dahves diseases, dey must go straight to de Lawd himself."—Atlanta Constitution.

PHILOSOPHICAL PESSIMISMS.

It's an ill wind that blows no good, and a good wind that some one cannot kick at.

Living the life as we find it is like a starving man eating what is set before him.

The camera takes people as they are and the photographer makes them as they are not.

"How much worse is it for a man to say 'D—' than to think it and say 'goosh darn'?"

Many a man works hard for others for a life time and has to show for it but the sore spots where he was kicked.

There is woe and whine, and if woe would only obey our woe it would be worth while driving.—Milwaukee Journal.

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